THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 11. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1886. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH MARCH.

DEWAN LUCHMAN DASS is reported to be setting about cleansing the augæan stable of the Kashmir administration. He has dismissed many revenue officials and those who had to do with the grain market, and has replaced them by Punjabis. Whether Punjabis or Kashmiris be employed, all that we are anxious about is that the administration should be purged of all alleged taints, by the time that His Excellency the Viceroy visits Jammu to instal His Highness the Maharaja. No possible loophole for undue interference should be kept open.

A LETTER from Merv appears in the Persian paper *Shems*, stating that the town and its neighbourhood have already become more than half Russianized, in that the inhabitants have begun to borrow the language, dress, and morals of their new fellow-citizens. The writer asserts that the liberality displayed by the Russians is facilitating the process, all schools being supplied *gratis* with books in the Persian and Russian languages; and the leading men are being promised that if their sons are taught to speak Russian they will be educated at the cost of the State in Russian schools and colleges. On the completion of the railway as far as Merv, a large palace for the head of the administration, and a vast arsenal, will be constructed. Can any body say how long the good Mervites will enjoy these pleasurable experiences which extreme Communism has not yet succeeded in securing for England? All dodge.

IN CONNECTION with the new House of Commons, a writer in a English paper announces the following quaint fact:—"The House of Commons in the present Parliament contains 670 seats. Of these four were vacant at the date of the outturning of the Conservative Ministry, making the number of sitting members 666. For the interest of those who believed in prophecy, I desire to point out that this is the number of the Beast, or Antichrist, referred to in the Revelation of St. John." A capital idea no doubt, though we fail to see the fun of it. There was not more analogy between the Antichrist and the last Parliament, than was between the same august personage and the preceding Parliament.

THE Committee appointed by the Ceylon Legislative Council to consider the postal rates and conveyance between Ceylon and India have completed their report. The Committee recommend the reduction of the postage by P. & O. and M. M. steamers from 25 cents to 20 cents the ½ oz., and they hope that a regular semi-weekly steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin can be established.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been making a journey through the chief cities of India, does not seem to have formed a very lofty idea of the Anglo-Indian. He says:—"From the specimens I have met with in my travels throughout the country, I am not impressed very favourably with the genus. It may be that hotels are not the right places to find the better class of people, and I should be sorry to think there are not good people in large numbers. But the Native must have a very queer notion of English life, character and religion, if they see no better specimens than those I have met with all along the line since I left Calcutta." His observation confirms what many people say that the English at Home are very different from the English abroad.

THERE IS a rumour to the effect that Lord Dufferin dislikes Simla during the rains and prefers staying at Barrackpore. It would be something like practical retrenchment if the rumour be well founded. But too good to be true. The Exodus is being already arranged in all its details.

A JAPANESE lady has been arrested for complicity in the plots against the State. What unsexed the lady? Is Nihilism bound to be in the wake of European civilization?

THE Queen, says *Truth*, offered Lord Salisbury a dukedom, but his lordship does not desire the strawberry leaves.

A DICKENS fancy dress ball has been given in London. The guests were "made up" to represent well-known characters, the creations of the great novelist. There are a thousand and one odd ways of complimenting and honoring merit and genius in Europe that will strike us as quite novel.

Truth says: "One of the most remarkable pictures in the Paris "Salon" this year will, I understand, be an episode of the English campaign in the Soudan. It represents the Mahdi seated in his tent, receiving the homage of his chiefs, who have brought with them a load of British soldiers' heads freshly decapitated." Jean-Crepaud at his vengeance!

TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

AT THE last half-yearly meeting of the American Oriental Society, Professor Whitney, the President, complained of an unscrupulous publisher at Bombay having reprinted his edition of the Atharva Veda, in which the misprints and errors have been faithfully reproduced, but no acknowledgement is made of the source from which the text is taken. In Bengal we have had several instances of this kind, by persons who should be above such meanness. American publishers are not in this respect very exemplary in their conduct, but we denounce the practice as highly unbecoming.

ON THE same occasion the learned Professor read a note on Professor Ludwig's views respecting Total Eclipse of the sun as noticed in the Rig Veda. The object of the note is to show that the alleged notices are very obscure and they cannot be accepted as reliable data for chronological inferences regarding the age of the Veda. The Veda refers to the sun being hidden by darkness, and this is made out to be an eclipse. Following the footsteps of Professor Ludwig, an Indian may argue that the story about the carrying of the sun under his armpit by Hanuman is a poetical description of a total solar eclipse.

THE wide area over which the Judical Committee of the Privy Council exercises jurisdiction may be gathered from the fact that, at the opening of the Court on the 2nd ultimo, of the nineteen appeals set down for hearing three were from Bengal, two from New South Wales, three from South Australia, two from the North-West Provinces, two from Canada, two from Natal, and one each from Oudh, Burmah, China and Japan, Cape of Good Hope, and Victoria.

THERE ARE many signs which would seem to indicate that the power of the Irish Land League is at the present time on the wane, and that the spirit of rebellion against it is on the increase. The recent annual meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce may well be described as "memorable in the annals of the Chamber, as the occasion of a great battle, and a signal victory achieved by the friends of the lagislative union, and of law, order and liberty against the Parnellites." The annual report contained a passage to the effect that "the Council feel themselves imperatively called on at the present crisis to declare their opinion that any measure calculated to weaken the union at present existing between Great Britain and Ireland, would be productive of consequences most disastrous to the trading and commercial interests of both countries." These remarks were naturally enough objected to by the National members of the Chamber, who are, said to be in a hopeless minority; and an attempt was made to have the offending passage removed. When Mr. Harrington, who represented the National cause, came forward with a motion on the subject, there ensued a truly Irish row. The immediate cause of the uproar was an innocent remark from Mr. Harrington, to the effect that he was sorry that the members of the Council had accepted the anomalous position of being petitioners to a foreign Parliament. Mr. Harrington was first asked to withdraw the expression; and on his refusing to do so to withdraw his own person. His expulsion was eventually voted; but no one was found bold enough to carry out this decision, and the Council did not, apparently, possess any officers whose services might have been used for the purpose. The meeting eventually broke up with the usual votes of thanks to the Chair.

THE ELDEST SON of the Ruler of Chitral is now in Cashmere on his way to Calcutta. He left Gilgit at the end of December, and had a most difficult journey down. None of the Chitral Princes have previously visited India though it has of late years been receiving some attention. On our north-west frontier, between Cashmere and Afghanistan, there are numerous independent or semi-independent tribes, of which Chitral is an important one. The Gilgit Agency was doubtless established chiefly for the sake of observing the attitude of the Chitral and its dependent tribes. It did little good however. The mission of Colonel Lockhart indicates that the advisability of entering into permanent relations with these people is being considered. The reception of Colonel Lockhart's party by the Kaffirs was not so friendly as might be wished The members of the Mission were to some exten boycotted, and thus obliged to return.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH MARCH.

A DEFINITE conclusion has been come to in the North-Western Provinces, as to the possibility of working agricultural banks through Government agency. For some years past, experiments have been carried on with a view to test the scheme; and the results are now described as "distinctly adverse to its practicability, indicating serious doubt as to the principle on which such measure could be based."

"THE Government of India is always insisting on the propriety of using Indian-made stores. The officiating Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, Mr. J. B. Fuller, shows us how far this principle is accepted by Local Administrations. He prints a forecast of this season's wheat crop on Pirie's hand-made English paper, the kind of material one would use for an *edition de luxe*. It costs about five times as much as an Indian made paper of a quality quite good enough for official statistics. But the officiating Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces is evidently a man of taste; and we shall expect to see in his yearly report a masterpiece of printing and book-binding."

THE RANGOON pagoda which is in a ruined condition, having been destroyed by an earthquake when half completed, is supposed to contain the largest mass of brickwork in the world. Near the pagoda is a large bell, stated to be the second largest one in existence.

AN AGENCY has been started in Paris for hiring out wedding guests, for the special benefit of couples whose relatives live in the country. The manager undertakes to place at the disposal of the bridegroom a choice society, well-educated young men, charming talkers, elegant dancers, several of whom are besides endowed with all the necessary talents appertaining to a really fine society. Civilization has truly quaint ways. The candidates for guestship in the agent's office must be many more than he can provide for, and he must be doing 'roaring business,' as it cuts both ways,—the guest and the host, both of whom must have to pay fees.

THE practice which had been in existence in Indian mints for years past of melting down old coins, both of this country and of foreign countries, and of using their metal for new coins, has at last been modified at the instance of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. By the old practice many valuable coins were lost to those who are interested in numismatics, simply because their existence was unknown, but in future all coins which can not get market in India are to be transmitted to the India Office, where a list of them will be prepared and distributed to those institutions and individuals in Europe and America who are interested in numismatics.

THE MADRAS *Mail* publishes the following advertisement in a recent issue. "Theebaw."—A strong active Pegu. Very sure-footed, good jumper, and both rides and drives. Price Rs. 275. Apply to Archdeacon Caley, Cottayam." Why should this disciple of Christ delight in insulting the fallen King?

IT SHOULD BE ENCOURAGING TO THE INDIAN tea interest to learn that over half a million pounds of willow leaves, disguised as tea, were sent by America to Shanghai last year to be shipped thence as Chinese tea. The very model of commercial probity.

THE Indian Reform Association in London have adopted a resolution congratulating the late Government upon the act of high political justice involved

in the rendition of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar to Scindiah, and urging that Holkar be relieved from the unjust aspersions resting upon him, and that Berar be restored to its rightful sovereign the Nizam. All in good time.

SAYS THE *World*, it is probable that Prince Henry of Battenburg will shortly be gazetted to the 1st Life Guards, and the officers of that distinguished regiment are by no means delighted at the prospect. It is said that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have made strenuous efforts to prevent the project from being carried out.

THURSDAY, 11TH MARCH.

A SOCIETY paper says that Princess Louise absented herself from the opening of Parliament, because the Queen did not invite her to drive in Her Majesty's own carriage from Buckingham Palace to Westminister. Of course, if Princess Beatrice accompanied the Queen on such an occassion, Princess Louise might reasonably expect to be also with her, and if only one of Her Majesty's daughters could go in the carriage, the elder of the pair was justified in anticipating that she would be chosen on so formal an occasion, when everything is strictly regulated by precedent and etiquette. Princess Louise, however, on learning that she was to make her way from Kensington to Westminister as best as she could, protested in a practical way by staying at home. Lord Lorne's position on such occasions is always unsatisfactory and equivocal, and as, according to the rules of the European Courts, he would be entitled to precedence before Prince Henry of Battenburg he was right to stay away, as he would not have obtained his proper place. A London correspondent also says that the Princess of Wales's absence was not brought about by her indisposition, as people suppose. A "family jar" was the cause. Her Royal Highness's indignation had been recently excited, and her injury aggravated by the Queen taking everybody's part but hers.

THE first section of the West Deccan Branch of the Southern Mahratta Railways—extending from Poona to Koregaum, a distance of about eighty miles,—will be opened for traffic soon after the end of the monsoon. On the Bellary and Goa branch the work is making satisfactory progress.

THE increased attention which is being paid in India to the growth of tobacco is an indication of the consciousness, here and there, that some efforts for returning to full account the capacities of the Indian soil and climate are being made. The experiments in this direction are being carried out in different localities, under different conditions, and apparently with widely different results. A contemporary's correspondent gave a highly interesting account, a few weeks since, of a rather important tobacco-growing enterprize which has been conducted for some time past by an influential landed proprietor in Guzerat. The issue of the experiment as a commercial undertaking has yet to be determined, but there can be no doubt as to the quality of the tobacco grown in the Ajupura fields.

THE reports of the raid by Dufflas into British territory on the northern frontier of Assam turn out to have been much exaggerated. The Dufflas of the village of Chingmara have long been at feud with their brethren of the hills, and have, in consequence, repeatedly sought British protection. Chingmara was raided on the night of the 10th ultimo by a party from the hills, and no fewer than forty-three captives were carried off. The first reports that reached the Deputy Commissioner of the district persistently announced that the raid had been made on British subjects, and it was feared that the Duffla expedition of 1873-74 would be repeated. Luckily there is now no pretext for an expedition.

A LONDON correspondent writes to reassure Anglo-Indians on the subject of the recent riots :—"A more senseless business than magnifying the riot of Monday, and creating a needless scare on Tuesday, the annals of European public life do not know. There was no revolution in the business, there was not a half-penny worth of socialism from beginning to end There were two things ; a sleepy Police executive, and one or two hundred of the criminal classes bent on mischief. Unfortunately, the weather aided their designs. Weather so disgraceful as that of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week I have never known. The fog was frightful. In its cooler regions the Miltonic hell had nothing one-half as bad, while Dante's 'Inferno' was heavenly in comparison." And yet the mischief done is so great that eight lakhs of rupees have been subscribed to cover only a part of it.

The *Athenæum* of February 13 announces that "Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will shortly publish a new book on Burma under the title of 'Burma after the Conqnest ; the political and commercial outlook as seen in Mandalay,' by Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and author of 'Through Asiatic Turkey.'" "Burma after the Conquest" will be issued in the course of a few days in India as well as in London.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, takes furlough next month. Possibly Sir Oliver St. John will officiate for him.

MR. H. M. Primrose, C. S. I., formerly Private Secretary to Lord Ripon when Viceroy of India, and Sir James Carmichael, a relative of the late Senior Member of Council, Madras, have become Private Secretaries to Mr. Gladstone. We are glad to see Mr. Primrose employed once more under his old chief.

THE honor of kighthood is about to be conferred on Mr. Monier Milliams C. I. E.

FRIDAY 12TH MARCH.

THE following from the *Statesman* is worthy of special note ;

"IN the late division of the Commissioners on the question of the house-tax, there were but eight gentlemen it seems who voted for the raising of the rate—Mr. Beames, Dr. Coulter, Lieut.-Col. Beresford Lovett, Mr. Simmons of the Public Health Society, Mr. E. F. J. Atkinson, Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, Colonel G. F. E. S. Neil, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W.D., Dr. Murray, and Mr. Nolan. Now we ask these gentlemen a simple question. Not one of them is a house-owner, while we presume they know that it is regarded as an impropriety for any man to vote for the imposition of taxes, unless the tax will touch himself, or the class of persons whom he represents. They all know, we say, the fundamental maxim that 'taxation without representation is tyranny.' And yet they thought it quite right to vote for a new income-tax of 6d. in the pound upon the house owners of the city, who are already under a tax of 1s. 6d. in the pound. They think that the Imperial income tax of 2½ per cent. or 5d. in the pound upon themselves, is a hardship, although it is imposed upon them by their own official representatives ; but without the slightest hesitancy they vote for adding 6d. in the pound to the 1s. 6d. which the house-owners already pay ; with the Imperial income-tax of 5d. about to fall upon them also. If they cared to enquire, they would find that the great mass of the house-owners whom they are so ready to victimize are amongst the poorest classes in the city, and they yet see nothing inconsistent with English honor or with the principles of equitable taxation, that they should attempt to single out this one class in the city to carry a burden which if laid upon themselves would drive them all into rebellion. What would Mr. REYNOLDS says to a special income tax of 2s. 5d. in the pound upon himself and his class voted over his head by the native Commissioners or by the mercantile body. He does the thing himself, while he would fill earth and heaven with his cries if it were attempted against the official class. We suppose the miserable house owner is so much better off than the official class, that he really ought to be victimized.

It is worthy observable that none of the Indian representatives of the Health Society appear in the list. They are of course all house-owners and felt the interest of their pockets of much more consequence than that of their protecting society. Even Mr. Swinhoe forsook his patron, but he is a house-owner. Dr. Sarkar denounced us the other day, for using the word "traitor" ; but are not those who run away from their ranks deserters and liable to be branded according to military law with the letter D ? According to the Bible the brand, whatever it is, should be on the forehead.

WE ARE REQUESTED to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another coloumn announcing that the seventh annual meeting of the *Sabitri Library* will be held on the 21st March at 5 P. M. at 18 Ukoor Dutt's Lane. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 214 against 201 and 196 in the 2 preceding weeks but 10 less than that of the corresponding week last year. It is below the average of the quinquennium. There was an increase of deaths from Cholera viz. 35 against 14 and 10 in the 2 preceding weeks. There were 73 deaths from fevers and 24 deaths from bowel complaints against 69 and 20 respectively in the previous week. The general mortality of the week was 25·7 per mille per annum. The health of the town is satisfactory.

THE conflict between President Cleveland and the American Senate has reached an acute crisis. The President refused to give any reason for suspending officials, declaring such an inquiry to be beyond the purview of the Senate.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new Vernacular newspaper to be called the *Grambashi* or the villager. It will be published fortnightly at Uluberiah from the 1st of *Baisakh* next, and will be directed to ventilate the grievances of the Mufussil.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M. P., addressing the Newcastle electors, asserted that separation between Great Britain and Ireland would be a disgrace. He would not remove the garrisons from Ireland, and would never be a party to placing the minority at the mercy of the majority. His speech is not calculated to conciliate the Nationalists.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes :—"For a long time the parsimony of the English Court has been a theme of derision abroad. A few years ago, the late King of Spain was desirous of paying a visit to London with the ostensible object of thanking the Queen for the Garter, but he was told that Her Majesty would prefer not to receive his thanks personally. Now the Duke of Braganza has been warned off our inhospitable shores, as, if he had come over to England, it would have been absolutely necessary to quarter him at Buckingham Palace, and to receive him at Windsor. Considering the enormous amount which the Queen receives every year from the country, I do think that she could afford sometimes to entertain foreign Royalty, more especially as members of her own family are entertained at Berlin, St Petersburg, Stockholm, and other capitals."

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH.

EVEN in China women's rights appear to be becoming a burning question. In the good days of old, no Chinese lady who valued her reputation allowed herself to be seen in public at all ; but now ladies are to be met with in theatres and all other places of public resort. Wen Hai, the Governor of Peking, a statesman of the old school, is horrified at this modern innovation, and has submitted to the Emperor the draft of a rescript which he trusts will be found sufficient to check the growing evil. Its terms are as follows :—If any lady is found in future in any place of public resort, the maid servant who attends her will be severely punished. Should the lady, however, have left her attendants at home, the consequences will be visited upon the head of her husband." Was the mediæval whipping-boy, like gunpowder and printing, also originally a Chinese invention ?

AMERICAN telegrams report that an entire family, numbering eight persons, has been found frozen to death on a prairie near Oberlin, Kansas. The victims were emigrants, who had been caught by the recent blizzard.

A CUTLASS that once belonged to Lord Byron has been presented to the museum of the Historical and Ethnological Society of Athens. There is an inscription on it stating that it was given to Dr. Petros Stephanitzis of Santa Maura at Missolonghi, on March 10-22, 1824.

THE *Mail* asks :—"Is Dufferin—the Irish quivalent of Duff ? It is certainly Dufferin." It is something more. Duff or Doff or Doph in Celt means" strong. Dufferin therefore means the strong Irishman. His Lordship's character bears out the derivative meaning faithfully. "An iron gripe under a soft silky kid glove will you find in your Viceroy" wrote a friend who knew his Lordship before he came out to India. We shall not stop to quote another derivation of his Lordship's name which some wicked-meaning people delight in giving.

THE following list is given by the "Financial Reform Almanack" of peers and peers' relatives in the public pay from 1850 to 1885. It is a curious comment upon promotion by merit, unless we are to admit that superior merit is an hereditary attribute of the aristocracy:—Dukes, 520; Marquises, 626; Earls, 3,390; Viscounts, 963; Barons, 2,492; total, 7,991.

A GENTLEMAN of Denver, Colorado, has invented a sheep-shearing machine that, if all accounts of it be true, will clip perfectly six or eight hundred sheep in twelve hours, and it neither breaks the fleece nor cuts the sheep. We wonder if the same process combines the art of making woolen cloth also and at the same time.

THE Lahore paper states that there seems to be some difficulty about the special duty to which Dr. Leitner was to be posted. Dr. Leitner's application was backed up by a medical certificate, declaring that he was unfit for further duty. The Financial Department is under the impresson that this will preclude the learned doctor from carrying out, at the expense of Government, his proposed investigation into the origin and present circumstances of the Dards, or whatever it was the Foreign Office concieved a desire to know about.

IT may interest some of our readers to know that according to a pedigree which is described as reliable, Mr. Parnell is a lineal descendant of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the king-maker. It will be satisfaction to his political opponents, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to know that two of his ancestors perished on the scaffold, at a time when it was dangerous to call in question "fundamental laws."

SIR J West Ridgeway, British Boundary Commissoner in Afghanistan, intends taking a well earned furlough at the conclusion of the Boundary Commission work.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1886.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE appearance of a new *Quarterly Review* in England, devoted to Asiatic and chiefly to Indian subjects, is a significant sign of the times. India has of late become a reality to Englishmen in a sense altogether unforeseen a generation ago. The Indian delegates, although unsuccessful in their first bid for Parliament, made it clear once and for all to the British voter, that India not only claims good government for herself, but that her sons possess an undisputed constitutional right to enter the governing assembly in England. It is the hustings and the elections Committee room which bring the English people face to face with the practical politics of the day. And the Indian Candidate is evidently a person with whom political parties have henceforth to reckon. The projectors of the *Asiatic Quarterly* have shown sagacity in selecting their moment for the issue of their venture. Nor have they been less fortunate in their choice of writers for their first number. The *Review* for January leads off with a masterly article by Sir Lepel Griffin on the restitution of the Gwalior Fort to the Maharaja Scindiah. In that transaction Sir Lepel Griffin, as Governor-General's Agent for Central India, took a prominent part. He now shows that the restitution was not only in accord with the intention of the treaties, but that it is justified by military considerations, and by the new strategic lines created by the development of the Indian rail way system. From the political point of view, he well says, that 'the cession of the Gwalior Fort is not alone a compliment addressed to the Maharaja Scindiah. It is the generous response of the British Government to the sincere and unsought proffers of assistance and declarations of devotion which, on the eve of war with Russia, were received from all the important Native States." The second article is from the pen of a well proved friend of India, Sir George Birdwood. Sir George takes for his text the Christmas tree of modern England and traces the custom back to its ancient sources in Asia. A carefully written life of Lord Strathnairn, formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, follows. This article is written by Sir Owen Burne, the Private Secretary to Lord Mayo and for a time to Lord Lytton. Sir Owen Burne was intimately associated with Lord Strathnairn during many years, and he has told the story of that distinguished soldier's life with a fulness of knowledge which no other writer could have brought to the subject. Colonel Yule, another good friend of India, contributes a learned and curious disquisition on words or corruptions of words which have been incorporated into Anglo-Indian table from various languages, Asiatic and European. This article is a forerunner to a Dictionary of such words compiled by Colonel Yule and Dr. Burnell the lamented Sanskrit scholar, and it gives evidence of long-continued and pains-taking research. Among the other articles in the January number, Mr. Demetrius Boulger's narrative of *Early English Enterprise in the Far East* deserves special praise. It is a record of persistent efforts carried on during a whole century in spite of repeated and most crushing failures. If any one desires to know how small were the beginnings of the English power in the East, and how slender seemed the chance of its ever attaining to even a humble success, he cannot do better than turn to Mr. Boulger's interesting pages. To Mr. Boulger also, as editor of the *Review*, belongs the credit of having got together so strong and so distinguished a body of *collaborateurs*. The *Asiatic Reveiw* starts on a thoroughly friendly spirit to the princes and people of India; and we hope that many articles from Indian contributors will find entrance into its pages. We welcome it as a means of making the English nation realise more clearly the true interest of India. If it can maintain the high standard of excellence with which its first number has started, the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will become a power in Indian affairs.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE Director's report on Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1884-85 is a voluminous document. It has been written by Mr. White, the new civilian head of the Department. It contains 247 pages of printed matter, besides 103 pages of tabular statements. What the use of issuing such voluminous departmental administration reports is, we cannot for the life of us understand. The information contained in the report under notice might have been compressed in a few pages, and a good dealof the tax-payers' hard-earned money might have been saved. We hope the Finance Committee which is about to assemble, will carefully examine into the printing charges of the various Governments, including the Government of India. In this branch of the public service there is considerable room for retrenchment. The report before us, as Sir Alfred Lyall, in reviewing it, points out, contains in many instances details which need scarcely have been printed for the information of the Government, though they were properly brought to the notice of the head of the department.

The returns for 1884-85 show an increase over the previous year, of four arts colleges and two professional colleges; but this is obviously a mistake. secondary schools are recorded for the year as more numerous by 36, and primary schools by 4,907. The Director gives no explanation of this apprently vast accession to the educational resources of the provinces; but, as in Bengal, the increase chiefly consists of unaided private or indigenous schools previously existing, and not of new institutions started during the year under report. The report does not furnish any definite information regarding the character of the instruction imparted in these schools, or the methods of their management. It is also doubtful whether, they are open to departmental inspection. This being the case, these schools should not have been included in the returns. It would have been interesting to know how the Director discovered them; but the report before us throws no light on this point. The total expenditure on education during the year under review was, in round numbers, 29¾ lakhs, against 22¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Of the sum of 29¾ lakhs, about 20 lakhs were contributed by Provincial and Local revenues and three quarters of a lakh by Municipal Funds, while three lakhs were derived from fees and six lakhs from other sources. The most notable increase—one lakh and a half is in the outlay on buildings. The scholarship charges also rose and formed in 1884-85, 2. 14 per cent of the total outlay on education. University education absorbed 16·29 per cent. of the total expenditure, secondary schools 42· 32 per cent. and primary schools 39· 12 per cent, and special schools 2· 27 per cent. It should, however, be borne in mind that the secondary schools in the return for 1884-85 also include classes for primary instruction which in the previous year were shown separately as primary institutions. The expenditure devoted solely to primary education increased by 2¼ lakhs during the year under report, and that more than two lakhs of this increase was due to fees and other private sources, while only Rs. 12,339 was added from the different public funds.

University teaching in arts was carried on during the year at 10 institutions, five being colleges proper and five high schools containing also classes for the University examinations. The University classes of the five high schools only succeeded in passing one candidate for the B. A. and seven for the F. A. examinations. All the other students who passed the B. A. and F. A. Examinations were sent up by one or other of the five colleges. During the year under report the Benares College was strengthened by the restoration of the Anglo-Sanskrit department, which had been abolished by Sir George Couper in 1876. The number of pupils in secondary schools increased from 56,433 to 62,827. The results of the Entrance Examination were during the last year less favourable than usual to the schools of the united provinces. But Sir Alfred Lyall justly remarks "that as the failure in this respect was shared by the schools of other provinces, it may have been due partly to the methods of the examiners rather, than to the defective preparation of the candidates." There was a very large increase in the number of pupils who presented themselves at the departmental middle-class examinations. This is the result of the strict enforcement of the rule, which requires every candidate for a literary appointment to produce a certificate that he has passed the middle-class examination. In reviewing the result of the primary schools, Sir Alfred Lyall pertinently observes that in most cases a boy who leaves school without being able to read, write and cypher with a fair amount of facility and satisfaction, might almost as well never have gone to school at all; and that the very large proportion of scholars in the most elementary classes of some schools, raises an inference that very incomplete education of this kind is not wholly unknown. The money spent on such incomplete education is worse than useless. This can not be too carefully borne in mind by the philanthropists who earnestly advocate an extension of the system of primary education in this country. Female education is making little progress in the united provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor points out that public instruction, even of the primary kind, has not yet reached the mass of the women of the province. His Honor remarks :—" The number of girls receiving instruction still forms but an insignificant fraction of the juvenile population

and only a small proportion of these reach the stage where education becomes of any practical advantage. The movement, to gain any real vitality, must receive its chief impulse from the active co-operation and support of the native community and it is, therefore, peculiarly within the province of the local boards to whom so large a share in the control of primary education has now been entrusted by the Government." No progress can be made in female education until official exertions receive proper encouragement from the influential members of the Native community.

KASHMIR.

As misstatements regarding the present position of affairs in Kashmir have, for some time past, been persistently made in the Anglo-Indian Press, it is in the highest degree desireable that the public should be made acquainted with the real condition of things existing in that State. We have been at some pains to ascertain how matters have proceeded in the Happy Valley since the accession of the present Maharaja, and we would lay the result of our enquiries before the public. We have never concealed our opinion that the Ruler of Kashmir should lose no time to set his house in order. It affords us, therefore, very great pleasure to find that the new Maharaja is making earnest and strenuous efforts to effect the necessary reforms in the administration of his State. We describe below the changes and improvements recently introduced by His Highness, which will enable the public to understand clearly what amount of good work has been already accomplished.

As soon as the present Maharaja ascended the masnad, he recognised the necessity of abolishing all export duties. Kashmir is celebrated for many indigenous manufactures; but heavy export duties and the illegal exactions which accompanied them, so greatly enhanced the prices of the articles made in the Happy Valley, that they could not find many purchasers. The inevitable consequence was that the manufactures languished. One of the first acts of the present Maharaja was to sweep away all export duties. This wise measure, as might have been expected, has given a stimulus to the export trade of the valley, and there can be no doubt that the people will derive great advantage from it. The remission of all export duties has involved a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of three lakhs annually. Not only have the export duties been swept away, but the tax on the manufacture of shawls has also been abolished. Every body knows that from a long time past Kashmir has been famous for its shawls, the like of which cannot be produced in any other country of the world. In addition to the general export duties which were levied on all articles alike, shawls were liable to a special tax of 20 per cent. on their manufacture. This heavy impost, it is quite needless to say, almost extinguished the valuable industry. The remission of the special duty on shawls has caused loss of revenue to the extent of two lakhs. There is, however, every reason to hope that the measure will tend to the revival of the shawl industry in the Happy Valley. The duties which used to be levied on the sale of horses and building of boats have also been done away with. Furthermore, the Maharaja has exempted from Octroi duty all articles which are brought from beyond His Highness's territories and which pay general import duties. The marriage tax was another oppressive impost which also has been abolished. This tax was limited to Mahomedans in the province of Jummu, and it took the shape of something like a poll-tax. Every Mahomedan family was required to pay a fixed amount on the assumption that one marriage at least would take place in it every year. Taxes on milkmen, soap manufacturers, brokers boatmen and on the sale of sheep and goats have also been remitted at a considerable loss of revenue. There can however be no doubt that the abolition of these vexatious imposts have given great relief to the people of the Valley. The tax on brokers had been farmed out to a ticcadar, who used to pay Rs. 4,500 to the State. The man enjoyed the privilege of exacting brokerage on every article that was sold in the bazars, even though the sale was not effected through him. As there were no fixed rules to regulate his demands, the sellers were practically at his mercy. He could exact from them any amount he considered fit. Such a system seriously hampered trade, and its abolition has done much good to the people.

So much for the abolition of the taxes and the removal of restrictions on trade. We now proceed to notice briefly the other measures o administrative reform which have been carried out by the new Maharaja since his accession. There was a class of officials known as Mirchowdhrees. They were a sort of middlemen whose duty it was to assist the Tehsildars in collecting the revenue demand. They made use of their powers in oppressing the people. Not only did they extort money from the revenue-payers, but also misappropriated the collections made by them. The Maharaja has abolished this class of Mirchowdhrees, and the revenue is now collected direct by the Tehsildars. The Harkarabasis were another class of officials who grievously abused their powers and oppressed the people. They combined the functions of the spy and the policeman. The only means of escape from their hands was to propitiate them. The late Maharajah had made an arrangement with the Harkarabashis by which the latter agreed to pay Rs. 60,000 annually to the State. The present Chief has remitted this sum, and strictly warned the Harkarabashis against oppressing the people and extorting money from them. His Highness has further abolished the system of cultivation on State account, as also monopolies of several manufactures such as those of lime, soorkee, bricks, paper, &c. One of the most important reforms effected, is the introduction of the system of monthly payment of salaries to the employes of the State. Hitherto the practice had been to allow the pay of officials to fall into arrears. The arrears accumulated for months, nay for years together. It is difficult to form an adequate conception of the mischief caused by this absurd practice. Officials not receiving their salaries naturally resorted to every possible means to extort money by oppressing the people. They were in a manner compelled to do this, in order to defray their private expenses as they must live any how. The new system of monthly payments of salaries to all officials will remove the necessity for extortion and thereby give great relief to the people, provided of course the payment is regularly made. The present Maharaja is determined to place the administration of justice on a sound and satisfactory footing. His Highness is trying his best to establish efficient law courts among his subjects. His Chief Courts are now presided over by Barristers-at-Law, and measures are being adopted to make them independent of the Executive Government as the law courts are in British India. Another reform in connection with the administration of justice deserves to be mentioned. Formerly, the practice was to take a lump sum from a Ticcadar and give him authority to decide all disputes among the Theors or Kahars. The Ticcadar could levy fines at his pleasure, and there was no appeal from his decisions. He could thus easily enrich himself at the expense of the poor men over whom he was placed in authority. This Ticcadari system has been done away with, and the Theors have been brought under the jurisdiction of the regular law courts of the country, as any other class of His Highness's subjects. A Medical Sanitary Department has been established and placed under an able officer, who completed his professional education in England. An Education Department and a Public Works Department will shortly be organised under competent heads. From what we have said above it will be seen that the new Maharaja of Kashmir is making earnest and strenuous efforts to effect the necessary reforms in the administration of his State. He has made a very good beginning; and it is needless to say that we shall watch his career with great interest.

THE VICEROY ON SOCIAL REFORM.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy's public utterances are usually so guarded, so moderate, so well weighed, and so considerate, that it was not without a surprise that we read his reply to the heedless enthusiasts who addressed him on the suppression of "enforced widowhood" and "infant marriage." He is reported to have said, "Personally, he thought that no custom could be more deleterious to morality and fraught with greater evils than that mentioned in the address." As a rhetorical flourish this would pass muster in the case of any platform orator. But a ruler of 250 millions is no platform orator, and in dealing with the customs of the subject millions, he is required to be mindful, if not of the feelings of the people he governs, at least, of facts. Standing in the midst of Madrasis he was not unaware of the large tribe of Nairs among whom it is customary for women to marry and immediately after to send away the husbands, and indulge like some Spanish ladies, in one or more Cortejos or Cicisbos all life through, changing them as often as they liked. The custom is so widely prevalent that the Hindu law of inheritance has had to be changed for its sake. No Nair can leave his property to his legitimate son as a blood relation, and the law has been so changed as to make the succession in the first instance go to the sister's son, who is unquestionably a half blood. And this obtains among prince and peasant alike. Again, around the summer capital of His Excellency, high on the tablelands of the Himalayas, there are tribes who have the hateful custom of polyandry widely prevalent among them. And are not these customs infinitely "more deleterious to

morality and fraught with greater evils" than chaste widowhood for a life-time? His Excellency, we are sure, will himself admit the truth of our position, and we cannot but regard that he was betrayed into uncalled for emphatic language. Superlatives and transcendentals are best suited to Health Societies and their supporters, but are very mischevious instruments in the hands of sober people. Of course no one will tell us that His Excellency, having exhausted the superlative in the case of chaste widowhood, saying there was nothing worse, would borrow A. A. 1 or A. A. 1. 1. from mercantile slang, or the "super-superior" of Yankeeland to indicate a higher degree than his superlative. His remark is a casual one, and intrinsically not worth much, but the circumstance of its coming from the mouth of the ruler of the land on an important occasion endows it with an adventitious weight, and Indian feeling is so sensitive on the subject and is exposed to such imminent danger under the present system of Government, that we cannot allow it to pass without a protest, particularly when it is coupled with the remark made by His Excellency that if "native opinion was not absolutely unanimous, there should, at least be a general consensus of native opinion in favor of the movement." Doubtless His Excellency has been in India for too short a time to know much of the manners and customs and feelings and opinions of this country, and has been misled by bad advice and misleading language. The phrases "enforced widowhood" and "infant marriage" are apt to mislead most foreigners; but they are simply misleading and have nothing real in them After the passing of the Widow Marriage Act (XV. of 1856) there is no such thing in India as "enforced widowhood." The law gives perfect liberty to every widow to remarry, and the word "enforced" is now used only to mislead. The word "infant" is equally unmeaning. As a rule "girls" are not married when infants. The ordinary age of marriage in Bengal is from the 9th to the 13th year. We admit the minimum is low, but Sir T. Madhava Rao, the foremost champion of the reformers, himself proposes 12 as the minimum, and in most European countries the minimum is 16 or under. We honor His Excellency for the goodness and liberality of his heart when he says "for his own part he would not like his child to enter into so momentous a contract under such conditions." But would not his objection remain quite as potent at 16 as at 12? Turning, however, from His Excellency to Sir T. Madhava Rao, we would like to ask him, what he would say to a contract between a child of 12 and an old stager of 60? The difference is very slight between this case and a European one of 17 or 18, and 65 or 70, and we had even in Calcutta more than one case of "January and May" among Englishmen. We do not know if this gallant Knight is a Nair by caste, but he served long as prime minister to a prince in whose family inheritance passes to nephews instead of sons, and he was perfectly familiar with the Nair custom of Cicisbos, and does he really not believe that that custom is infinitely worse than chaste widowhood, of course susceptible of occasional failures? If he does, he should make it his first duty to battle with the greatest evil in his own neighbourhood, instead of following the example of European Missionaries, who, leaving the back slums of London to take care of themselves, seek for converts among Tahitians and Ojebhoys.

THE CHOWKIDARI BILL.

THE apple of discord has been cast into the sea. The Government has withdrawn the Chowkidari Bill. No, it has not quite done that. No bureaucratic Government can, with its peculiar ideas of self-respect, do so; but it has so amended the Bill as to change it out of all recognition. The Amended Bill, as submitted to the Council on Saturday last, is but the *caput mortuum* of what it was and, but for one clause in it, the public would have accepted it as perfectly harmless. The first enacting clause modifies only the wording of the original Section 3 of Act VI of 1870, so as to make it assimilate with the present state of the Police within municipal boundaries, and substitutes a "writing under the hand of the Magistrate" for the old "sunud under his hand and seal." Nothing can be said against these alterations, and they are certainly improvements as far as they go. The old Section VI. authorised the Magistrate to fill up vacancies in the ranks of the Panchayats; the Amended Bill transfers the power of nomination in the first instance to the remaining members of a Panchayat. This is a decided improvement, and the only defect observable in it is one of drafting, a fault which is inveterate and almost ineradicable in our legislature. The section says nothing about the time within which the appointment is to be made; and in what time there would be a default so as to enable the Magistrate to intervene and make an appointment himself. This is, however, a matter of mere detail, and it can be easily rectified in an Amending Bill next year.—Section VII. of the old Act defined what constituted disqualifications for the office of Panchayat. The manner of selecting Panchayats defined by the Amended Bill renders the section redundant. Section IX of the Act has been provided with a sensible rider. Membership in a Panchayat being looked upon as irksome by many people, it has been very considerately provided that no one shall be liable to be reappointed without his consent. It would have been well if the option of refusal had been extended to the first appointment, but that would probably have led to the abolition of the Panchayat system. So greatly is the post disliked that, in many instances it would be hard to get willing men enough to get up a quorum. To make the office attractive the allowance for collecting the Chowkidari assessment has been raised from 6 to 10 per cent. The pay of the Chowkidar instead of being payable monthly, as at present, is, under the amended Bill, made due every quarter. A section is also provided to authorise the Magistrate, "on the application of the Panchayat of any village, to appoint a tehsildar in such village to assist the collecting member of such Panchayat and to provide for his remuneration. All these are perfectly right and proper in their way, and had the public known this before, there would have been nothing to say about the matter; but Government thought otherwise, and, by publishing an odious Bill, gave rise to much angry and unpleasant discussion, which greatly tried the temper both of the people and the Government. The speeches made in support of the Bill on its first reading added fuel to the fire, and altogether a monster was evolved out of a molehill. This is much to be regretted. The exception we refer to comes under section 14 of the Bill, and refers to the realisation of arrears of Chowkidari assessment by distraint and sale of the Panchayat's property. It is, however, a reproduction of Section XLV of the Act, and is therefore not a new grievance. On the contrary, the proviso added to it mitigates to some extent its severity. It runs thus:—

> If it appears to the Magistrate that there is no money to the credit of the Chaukidari fund, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the realisation of the Chaukidar's pay from the members of the Panchayat by distress and sale of their moveable property, and shall therein charge some person, therein named, with the execution thereof, and upon such warrant such proceedings shall be had as hereinbefore directed to be had on any writing issued for the recovery of any arrears of the tax by this Act directed to be levied; and the amount due to such Chowkidar shall be paid to him out of the amount so levied, and the residue thereof, after payment thereout of all costs and expenses incurred in or about the execution of such warrant, shall be paid to the persons from whom such distress shall have been so levied. Provided that, before issuing such warrant the Magistrate shall have regard to any steps which may have been taken by the panchayat to realise from the villagers the arrears due from them on account of Chaukidari assessment."

We object to it because it is harsh, cruel, and unjust. In substance it means that when there is no money to pay the Chowkidar, the Panchayat's property is to be sold. Apply this to other Departments, and we shall see the property of Babu O. C. Dutt, the Collector of the Calcutta Corporation brought under the hammer, when the Municipal till is empty, and that of any District Collector similarly treated under similar circumstances. It is difficult to conceive any thing more outrageously absurd than this. By all means let a negligent Panchayat be punished, but let the punishment always bear a fair proportion to the neglect; but what is proposed is monstrously disproportionate. It may at first sight appear that the proviso is calculated to mitigate the evil, but really it does not. It is limited by its wording to "any steps which may have been taken by the Panchayat to realise" arrears, and does not include all the causes which may lead to arrears. True, the law provides for the eventual refund of the arrears realised by distraint and sale; but that does not remove the stigma, the loss of character, and the loss of credit which a distraint and sale involves, and as long as the clause stands on the Statute-book membership in a Panchayat cannot but be looked upon with great disfavor. Nor is the removal of the section likely to cause any delay in the realization of the assessment. The appointment of a tehsildar by the Magistrate will always suffice to correct evils. Under the circumstances we beg most respectfully to suggest to the Member-in-charge the propriety of omitting the obnoxious section.

AN ADDRESS TO THE RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE MEETING to which we referred in our last issue was held on Tuesday last in the Town Hall as advertized. The meeting, as we had anticipated it would be, was of a sectional character, and not a representative one. The Barristers were conspicuous by their absence. There was evidently a split among the Attorneys, and very few of them took part in it, and the Pleaders were all but

entirely absent, while of the general community, most men of "light and leading" testified their interest in the movement by holding themselves aloof. In the printed circular the object of the meeting was announced to be the adoption of an address; but at the meeting the projectors lugged in a memorial of some kind to be determined hereafter. We cannot congratulate the movers in the success of their venture. Instead of doing honor to the good man, they have produced a contrast which puts his popularity in an unfortunate light. They knew perfectly well that there were many things in connexion with Sir Richard Garth's career in this country which would not bear the light—they were reminded that those things would be raked out if they persisted in their endeavours, and held a public meeting—and they attempted to steal a march over the public by holding a public meeting in the Town Hall and, calling it a meeting of "friends and admirers", not to consider the propriety of an address, but to adopt one and then quietly to stick in a memorial. We would be the last to object to "friends and admirers" doing all they can to evince their friendship and admiration. They are welcome to give dinners, balls, evening parties, tea-and-toast meetings, or whatever else they may like. None will prevent them from getting statues, busts or paintings by Leighton of the object of their admiration for their own drawing-rooms or for other private places. They may write reams in praise of his manifold virtues, and hand them over to him. But to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall, to record resolutions in the name of the public, and to get up memorials to be set up in the Valhalla of the metropolis, the Town Hall, and thereby secure all the purposes of a public memorial, while shutting out the public from the meeting on the plea of the meeting being a private one of "friends and admirers," but really to prevent opposition or an adverse vote, is a mode of procedure which cannot be too strongly resented. It is not honest. It opens a wide door for mischievous transactions. We remember an address was presented to Sir Mordant Wells in defiance of public opinion on this plea, and the plea is calculated to defeat the salutary object of public demonstrations by setting aside the public in favor of "friends and admirers" acting on their own motion, or under inspiration. It is a *pia fraus* at best, but it is for all that, a fraud on the public. And it is a kind of doing honor which cannot be agreeable to Sir Richard Garth. He may well say "save me from my 'friends and admirers.'" We have already said our say about the character of SirRichard's career in this country,and do not at all wish, unless forced, to hold forth the other side of the shield. But of the many things we have heard said against him, there is one topic which, in justice to him, we are bound to notice. Some people say that he applied for pension before it was due to him, to prevent a Bengali getting the officiating Chief Justiceship. This is certainly not the case—it is positively malicious. His earnest wish was to obtain furlough for the recovery of his health, and, on recovery, to return to India and serve out the full period for pension; but others did not like the idea of the *pro tem* arrangement which would be inevitable, and brought on the premature pension. Though Sir Richard weakly yielded to his colleagues in the face of the example of Madras and Bombay in the matter of enrolling some competent Pleaders as Advocates, he was in no way actively hostile to the people, and the idea of keeping a Bengali out of the *pro tem* appointment never crossed his mind. It is a matter of regret to us to see his good name bandied about by officious people. But since they have done the mischief, we hope Sir Richard will be equal to his dignity, and refuse all such chitties as they propose to give him. None of his predecessors accepted any thing of the kind, and Sir Barnes Peacock would have treated any such offer with the utmost contempt. This reminds us that when Dr. H. Baillie was about to retire from this country, some address-givers beseiged him, and to avoid them the good doctor went up to Barrackpore, and kept himself beyond their reach till the day of his departure. Sir Richard has only to turn his face, and the matter will drop.

While on the subject we may notice that on February 19, Mr. Hunter, in the House of Commons, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether on Sir Richard Garth's obtaining leave of absence the senior Puisne Judge or a junior would be appointed to officiate, and Sir U. K. Shuttleworth said in reply that there was no foundation for the rumour that Mr. Justice Cunningham would be appointed.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy is expected to leave Calcutta for Simla by the 30th instant. *En route* His Excellency will halt at Allahabad to open the new Muir College buildings. The buildings are said to have cost more than twenty lakhs of Rupees.

SIR COMER PETHERAM has gone back to Allahabad to receive the honors that the community there have prepared for him. To-morrow Sir Comer will be entertained by Sir Alfred Lyall at dinner, and the Bar Dinner comes off on the 18th at the Club. The evening party of the vakils will follow in a day or two. Sir Comer takes his seat on the Calcutta Bench on the 24th instant.

MR. CHARLES ELLIOT, President of the Finance Committee, has returned from England and is busily engaged in drawing up a programme of work for the Committee. The members will assemble at Simla whence they will start on their Enquiry tour. We have it on the authority of the Viceroy that they will not be pleasantly closeted on the tops of Capua. But is it absolutely necessary that they should fortify their nerves by inhaling the balmy Himalyan air before taking up their appointed works? Could not the final instructions have been issued from Calcutta?

IT IS satisfactory to learn that the system of Inland Value Payable Parcels is gaining ground every day. The progress has been steady ever since the introduction of the system nine years ago, and the progress during the last year was yet more marked. The number of articles sent last year showed an increase of percentage to the extent of 17, 19 or more than one-sixth of the whole over 1883-84, the number being 336,788 for the last year. It is, however, in the declared value of the articles that the increase is most strongly perceptible. The value was no less than Rs. 59, 73, 352, which gives an increase of 87·74 per cent. The commission charged by the Post Office amounted to Rs. 69,285, which also gives an increase of 29 per cent. A large percentage of the parcels are posted by Calcutta tradesmen to up-country consumers. In cases of large parcels extra postage is avoided by forwarding them by rail, posting only the Railway receipt as a V. P. P. The system holds good in the North Western Provinces just as well, as the consumers in the outlying districts get their supply from the cities through the Post Office without any difficulty.

THE HONORABLE Moulvi Abdul Jubbar has been appointed a member of the Committee of Enquiry into Mahomedan educational endowments.

THERE WAS SOME talk of converting, or at any rate adapting, the Sukea's Street Charitable dispensary as an institution for treating female patients. Some members of the Lady Dufferin Fund Committee, including some ladies, recently paid a visit to the dispensary to see what can be done. The general opinion seems to be that the buildings are very well suited to the purpose. The locality however is not a very suitable one, and we would suggest a more central position.

MR. D. F. Charmichael, late senior member of the Madras Council, has ceased to be a member of the Civil Service on the expiry of his furlough. His connection, however, with India has not ceased, as he has joined the Board of Directors of the new Balaghat Gold Mining Company and of the Indian Mysore Gold Company.

WE have to thank Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. for the twenty-fourth issue of their well known "Bengal Directory." The scope of this useful work, has been very considerably enlarged, and the publishers have done well to change the name into the more catholic designation of "Indian Directory" under which name the publication now goes. The Directory now includes every District, and principal town in British and foreign India, every Native State, and forms a complete guide to the whole of India. A separate Directory of each of the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras has been added, and particulars of the various departments of the Government and of the legal, professional and commercial communities of each city have been given. A Street Directory has also been compiled for each city. Besides, a mass of general information has been given in a compendious form. On the whole no pains seem to have been spared to make the publication one of the most useful of the kind.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Beaver*, a weekly newspaper published at Chandernagore. It is a novel venture, as the proprietors propose to give away 20,000 Rs. worth of prizes to their subscribers.

POOR MAHARAJA DHULEEP Sing. His difficulties are not yet over. He wants to settle down in his native country after his somewhat chequered career, but that is not to be. He has been, according to the last mail news, informed by the Secretary of State for India, that on his arrival in India, he will be under the orders of the Government of India, and will in no case be allowed to enter the Punjab.

HER Highness the Begum of Bhopal arrived in town on Wednesday last. We made a mistake in making her arrive before her time in our last issue. Col Kincaid, Political Agent, Bhopal, accompanies Her Highness.

IT IS said that on Mr. Millet, of the Small Cause Court, going on furlough, Mr. Sconce, the Second Judge, will officiate for him, each of the succeeding Judges getting a lift.

WE HAVE much pleasure in announcing that our distinguished townsman and physician Dr. Kanai Lal Dey, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., has been elected a Corresponding Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The honor is well bestowed and right well deserved. We heartily wish long life and health to our friend and many more marks of recognition from persons and corporations who are the best judges of his varied learning and worth.

ELABORATE preparations were made to give the Viceroy a fitting reception on His Excellency's return to the Presidency from Burma on Monday last. We are not aware as to who were responsible for the getting up of the reception. But whoever they were officials or non-officials, they spared no pains to make the demonstration artistically successful. The place selected was Prinsep's Ghat, and it was gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers and buntings. The shipping of the harbour wore holiday costume in honor of the Viceroy, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, Indian and European lent additional *eclat* to the occasion. The route through the Esplanade and the Strand was lined with troops and some people gathered on the road to catch a glimpse of the returning Viceroy. As loyal citizens we are ever pleased to welcome back Her Majesty's representative to town, particularly from a journey which we thank God has not been attended with any dangers which it might have been attended with.

THE JUDGMENT in the Crawfurd-Dilke case declared the respondent guilty of adultery with the co-respondent, but the co-respondent not guilty. The absurdity of the verdict was patent, but under the present law of evidence and procedure it was unavoidable. The confession of a guilty party cannot by itself criminate another, and no corroborative evidence was produced. In the event of the prosecutor, failing from whatever cause, to produce evidence, it was the duty of the Queen's Proctor to do the needful, but this was not done. Sir Charles Dilke could have himself entered the witness box and sworn to his innocence, but he did not, and the result is that the English public is not at all satisfied with his public declaration to that effect. It is rumoured that he will have to remove from England for a time. The *Liverpool Courier* is informed that Mr. Chamberlain, who had all along been a fast friend, has broken with Sir Charles. The subject affords a highly sensational topic of discussion to the young lions of the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

WITH the success of the Primrose League, the cause of the Enfranchisement of Women Householders in Great Britain is assured. On February 19, the second reading of the Woman's Suffrage Bill was passed without an opposing voice, and the Conservatives took a prominent part in voting for it. Our readers will be amused to hear that Sir Richard Temple was one of the supporters of the Bill. In Calcutta he declined to grant franchise to women for the election of Municipal Commissioners. But party exigencies are supreme.

MR. EDWIN Arnold left Bombay for England on Friday before last. We reproduce below his farewell to India which will be read with interest. There is a spirit of friendliness and pathos pervading the lines which will raise the writer in the estimation of our countrymen.

Adieu !

India, farewell ! I shall not see again
Thy shining shores, thy peoples of the sun,
Gentle, soft-mannered, by a kind word won
To such quick kindness ! O'er the Arab main
Our flying flag streams back ; and backward stream
My thoughts to those fair, open fields I love,
City and village, *maidan*, jungle, grove,
The temples, and the rivers ! Must it seem
Too great for one man's heart, to say it holds
So many unknown Indian sisters dear,
So many unknown brothers ? that it folds
Lakhs of loved friends, in parting ! Ah !—but there
Lingers my heart, leave-taking ; and it roves
From hut to hut, whispering, 'he knows,
and loves !
Good-bye ! Good night ! sweet may your slumbers be,
Gunga ! and Kasi ! and Saraswati !"

THE hon'ble Mr. Lionel Tennyson continues, we regret to hear, to be seriously ill. He has however rallied enough to stand being removed to Calcutta from Barrackpore, which does not seem to be a very healthy place now. The distinguished patient is a guest at the Calcutta Government House, and we hope the change will do him good. The proximity of competent medical aid may also help in bringing him round soon.

IN our last issue we expressed a hope that the Bonerwal expedition might be averted. We are glad to see it stated, that the misunderstanding with them is in a fair way of being settled. The Bonerwals are said to be willing to pay the fine imposed on them, and to restore the stolen arms.

WE have not yet heard the last of the gallant Provost Marshal, amateur photographer, who is charged with having kept up his practice by photographing condemned Burmese dacoits on the point of execution. The execution had to be delayed a little, to place the prisoners conveniently enough for arranging his focus. The Mandalay correspondent of the *Times* was the unconscious instrument of exposing this disgraceful scandal which justly roused the indignation of the British Public. Colonel Hooper—for that is his name—wanted to return to India seeing that they were going to kick a row about it, but has been ordered to return to Mandalay for being courtmartialled. If he gets through the trial unscathed, he threatens to prosecute the "special" for libel on his return to England. We have no objection to the gallant Colonel prosecuting any body he likes, but the mystery must be cleared up. The courtmartial will deprive him of a lucrative Police appointment which the Colonel is said to have been offered in the Travancore State.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, has arrived in Calcutta. His Highness is residing at No. 13 Park Street.

CALCUTTA is promised an addition to its stage. The believers in the New Dispensation propose shortly to open a theatre in the Albert College compound, and the first piece put on board will be the *Nava Brindabana* which the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen had organised. The object of the Dramatic Society will be the production of moral, religious, and historical dramatic pieces. The surplus money will be devoted to the cause of the Bramho Somaj of India.

DR. RAYE of the Calcutta Medical College shortly goes on furlough for sixteen months. Dr. O'Brien, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan is talked of as his probable successor.

CALCUTTA has had very uncertain weather of late. On Thursday before last a hail-storm of a severe type broke upon the town. The storm was shared by many localities of Lower Bengal. On Sunday and Tuesday following, we have had drizzles and showers which have brought down the temperature considerably. But water is not the only element that we had to suffer from, for fire also has been very busy in its damaging work. Only the other day a large and populous place known as Tantibagan Busti in Entally was burnt down, and on Monday last a fire did extensive injury to a shop at Territa Bazar. The fire brigade did excellent service on both the occasions.

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to the fact that the Seristadars of Judges' and Munsiffs' Courts who are appointed Commissioners to administer oath on affidavit do not get any extra remuneration for their pains. Under the High Court rules a fee is levied on this account which were originally meant, not to swell the Government revenue but to pay those poor people who have sometimes to work two hours extra for that job. The rules have been in force for five years, and the Commissioners never got anything, for the work they did. The old plea of financial pressure has invariably been put forth. The Government is, we understand, under a pledge to consider the question this year, and we hope justice will be done.

IT IS stated that Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. S., now in Calcutta on furlough, intends to proceed to England some time next month. Mr. B. L Gupta will probably accompany him.

BABU Sailajananda Ojhah, High Priest of the renowned temple of Baidyanath at Deoghur, has just published, severally in Bengali and English, "an Appeal for the Countess Dufferin Fund." His object is to show that there is nothing in the Hindu Sastras prohibiting the female sex to study medical science, and to urge the Hindu community to afford every encouragement to the Fund in question. Ordinarily the idea of a High Priest is associated with bigotry, exclusiveness, and the most inveterate conservativeness ; but Babu Sailajananda affords a notable instance of a different class. He is a rigid orthodox Hindu, as becomes his priestly profession but he is in no sense bigotted ; he is scrupulously attentive to his clerical duties, but he is not exclusive ; honestly believing in the authenticity of the Hindu Sastra and relying implicitly on it for his salvation, he is always earnest in disseminating the principles of his faith, but at the same time he is a warm advocate of all measures tending to promote the temporal welfare and advancement of his countrymen. For the education of the people of Deoghur he subscribed Rs. 5,000 for a school-building and various other sums for furniture, books, and a hostel for the school there. It is not remarkable, therefore, that he should take a deep interest in the noble undertaking of Her Excellency the Countess Dufferin. As becomes his sacred position his first care is to see that the Sastra, of which he is the professional expounder, does not stand against the project and he discharges this duty with fair accuracy. There is no valid objection to teaching women the science of medicine, and therefore there was not much to prove in the case. His appeal for the subscription is of greater importance, and we hope it will be responded to with alacrity.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that Government has been pleased to accede to the prayer of Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur and other, suitors in the Munsiff's Court, Diamond Harbour, anent the proposed removal of the courts to the Custom House. The courts are not to be moved at present.

THE GOVERNMENT having in the body of the revised Patwari Bill distinctly given expression to its decision that the proprosed measure will be put into operation only in places in which a record of rights has been already made under the Bengal Tenancy Act it follows that there is no necessity for hurrying the measure through the Council and passing it in this session. A record of rights involves a determination of all disputes between tenants and their landlords as to the character and incidents of their tenures and holdings and a procedure for appeals which will necessarily cause great delay before the record will be complete. In the case of appeals to the Special Judge and to the High Court a year's time would be found in most cases too short for their final decision. It is impossible therefore that a record of rights could be made in any district or even in any moderate sized estate in less than 2 or 3 years. If nothing else we hope the utter inability of passing the Bill at least two years before it could possibly be put into operation, will induce the Bengal Council to put off passing the Bill in their present session and to republish it in the different vernacular languages with a view to inviting public criticism on the revised Bill. As to the provisions of the Bill, we have already said that we cannot too strongly condemn them. The revised Bill contains much fewer sections than the original Bill and the sections relating to Canungoes have been altogether omitted, but with all these ostensible changes the Bill is open to the most serious objections. The Patwaris which the Bill proposes, to create will be Patwaris only in name for all intents and purposes they will be Canungoes. It will be seen on reading the sections relating to Canungoes in the original Bill that the Patwaries of the revised Bill are intended to perform the very same functions which were assigned to Canungoes. The question arises why should landholders and ryots pay for a class of officers who have been always reckoned as public revenue officers and paid by the Government. The Landholders' Committee in their very well reasoned memorial to the Secretary of State, established the facts that the

Canungoes were never paid by the zemindars or their ryots and the institution was found to be on all the occasions on which the British Government tried to revive it useless, mischievous and oppressive. The omission of the provisions relating to Canungoes from the revised Bill and assigning identical functions to Patwaris might well lead to a suspicion that it is an attempt to get over by a sidewind the difficulties which lie in the way of imposing a cess for the payment of Canungoes and of resuscitating that obnoxious class of officers—difficulties to which perhaps prominence has been given by the Secretary of State in Council. It is necessary for the sake of the good name of the Government and in justice to the landholders that the Government should lose no time in publishing the despatch of the Secretary of State with reference to the Patwari Bill.

AT THE LAST Meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a resolution was adopted sanctioning a loan of 15 lakhs for drainage and water works, and another of 2½ lakhs for sanitary works. We have no objection whatever to this vote; but in our simplicity we wonder how *drainage and water works* are not sanitary works, and cowsheds and reclamation of tanks come under that denomination? In fact it is such stupid misuse of terms by our Corporation that gives a handle to Government to expatiate on the neglect of sanitation. Year after year the Administration Report says so many thousands have been spent on sanitary works, and the Government turns round and says "look what scanty attention they pay to sanitary works and how little they spend for the health of the people." Had water works and drainage and scavengering been all included under the head of sanitation—or the new-fangled fashionable slang been altogether discarded, as it is in Webster's Dictionary, matters would have worn a very different aspect,—at least Government would have had no opportunity to convict the Corporators out of their own mouth. Alas! how dreadfully are the affairs of the world governed by slang!

SAYS THE *Pioneer*: "the Indian world would not appreciate the present Viceroy less for knowing that he is never out of reach of a copy of the Odessey." Is it out of respect for the G. O. M. who engrosses the whole of Homer?

AT A Meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to be held on Saturday next the Syndicate will recommend that "in the Examination for the degree of M. A. in Sanskrit a candidate shall be allowed to take up Indian Palæography and Epigraphy instead of any one which he may select of the text-books in Philosophy fixed by the Syndicate." There is certainly much novelty in the proposition, and in these days of sensationalism and lion-hunting it cannot but attract attention. Whether it will be practical or useful is quite another question. It appears that in a scheme, submitted by a majority of the Board on Sanskrit studies, Sanskrit Epigraphy and Patæography was put down as a substitute for the *Bhasha-parichchheda*. The Syndicate have improved upon it by substituting *Indian* for "Sanskrit" and "any one text book in Philosophy" for the *Bhasha-parichchheda*. It is needless to say that no Indian candidate for the degree of M. A. is ever likely to acquire the necessary linguistic knowledge for the proper learning of these subjects, and the law will for certain become a dead letter. Nevertheless it will be a bad one, as it will place our educational authorities in a false light. They have discarded astronomy, and wish to reject philosophy for the sake of epigraphy. We publish below a minute by Dr. R. Mitra, the ablest epigraphist in India, showing the utter worthlessness and mischievousness of the scheme of the Board, of which he is a member. What he says of that scheme applies with redoubled force to the larger scheme of the Syndicate.

MINUTES ON THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT EPIGRAPHY.

DISSENT.

I CANNOT subscribe to the recommendations contained in the above resolution; (1) because it does not meet the requirements of the case,; (2) because it is not practical; (3) because it is calculated to prove prejudicial to the progress of Sanskrit literature.

It appears that the first idea of training a few natives of this country for epigraphical works, was mooted by the Secretary of State for India. When sanctioning the employment of Mr. Fleet as Government Epigraphist for three years, he remarked: "It indeed struck me that a work of this nature is precisely one on which it would be most desirable to turn Native scholarship to account more profitably; and that among the many Native students who receive instruction of a high class in our various educational institutions, we might fairly look for some qualified men to take important part in such tasks."

Commenting on this passage, Mr. Fleet (in March 1884), remarked "The conclusion at which I have arrived is that in order to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State for India, the Professors of Sanskrit in the Government Colleges should form classes of selected students, as is now seen in some of the continental Universities for the special training of them, in epigraphical and historical researches. During the last twelve or thirteen years, a sufficient variety of inscriptions has been published to enable the Professors to practise such students in all the multifarious forms of the alphabets in which Indian inscriptions are engraved—in the critical reading, transliteration, and translation of inscriptions, and in the subsequent systematic arrangement of all the varied informations historical, political, religious, social, palæographical linguistic, &c, obtained from those inscriptions. With such a preliminary training a few students would be secured, who would then be fitted to commence under myself the more rigid study of critically examining new inscriptions, whether genuine or spurious though ancient, and of translating and editing and of disposing of the contents of them in a properly scholar-like manner."

In March last the subject was referred to the Senate of the University through the Director of Public Instruction, and the letter of the Bengal Government, at this stage, designated the subject "Epigraphical and historical researches," and the same phrase occurs in the subsequent resolution of the Government of India, dated August 11.

Thus the actual requirement is epigraphy or the science which deals with inscriptions engraved on stone, or metal, or other enduring material as memorials for future ages, coupled with historical researches. The resolution of the majority of the Board, however, takes in palæography which treats of writings, (other than inscriptions) of a literary, economical, or legal nature, written generally with stile, reed or pen on tablets, rolls, leaves, bark or paper, and the history of the growth, perfection and decay of writing, and the variations it undergoes to suit cursive cryptic, and other purposes, or through careless or physical defects of individuals or communities. This is a vast subject which has little bearing on the original proposition. Nor does the limitation implied by the term Sanskrit, suffice to reduce the vastness. Sanskrit is, and has been, written in a great number of characters, not only in different ages, but also in different parts of the country and by different races, castes and classes of men, and to learn it properly it would be necessary for Indian students to study not only the Devanagari and all its lapidary, cursive, and other modifications, but also the Tamil, Telegu, Canarese, Uriya, Newari, Dogra, Rangri, Lhautsa and a hundred other different characters. The resolution goes further, and by making epigraphy and palæography as one subject, when they are essentially distinct, requires a knowledge of the modification of the different characters produced by haste, slovenliness and other causes in the course of the transaction of ordinary affairs of life. Such a demand on Bengali students to learn, and Bengali Professors to teach, would be absurd. But the resolution fairly interpreted means it. On the other hand it makes no provision for the teaching of the historical and critical researches to which the attention of Government has been directed.

(2) What I have said above shows to some extent the unpractical character of the resolution. I desire to add that at present there are neither text-books nor teachers available in this country, who could undertake to satisfactorily teach Sanskrit epigraphy and palæography in the colleges affiliated to the University. Taking the question in this light, in September last, the Board voted against the proposition to make epigraphy and palæography an optional subject in the M. A. Course. I find the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu have taken the same view of the case. They oppose the proposal "(1) because they think it unlikely that students will come forward to read the subjects, and that, if any do come forward, they will not find the study a paying one, and will consequently be disappointed; and (2) because neither text-books nor teachers are available." As a supplement to the first argument it may be observed that the training proposed cannot possibly be given in less than two years, and that Mr. Fleet's term of office will expire in three years when there will be no demand for the services of trained epigraphists. At present the demand is limited to 2 or 3 persons.

The Officiating Director of Public Instruction meets the second argument by saying that for the present the Asoka inscriptions in General Cunningham's *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* and the Bharut inscriptions in that author's *Stupa of Bharut* may be adopted as subjects of study. This suggestion, I take leave to observe, has been made under a misapprehension. The inscriptions referred to are all in an archaic form of the Pali language, not in Sanskrit, and even the current Pali is nowhere taught in Bengal. As there is no intention to introduce the study of Pali in this country the plan proposed would require students to critically examine records after learning the character in which they are recorded, but without knowing any thing of their language. This would be very much like asking a student who knows only the Greek alphabet to translate and to critically examine the Rosetta stone.

It is a trite remark to make that the work of learning an alphabet is easy enough; it may be done in a day; but inscriptions are not to be read by knowing only the character, in which they are recorded. As in ordinary life people read bad writing not by identifying all the particular letters in it, but by the context and the idea of its language, so in inscription—reading the context and thorough knowledge of the language are paramount, and there can be no context to watch where the language is unknown.

To provide for teachers, the Principal of the Presidency College submits that Babu * * * * is willing, if allowed an extra pay of rupees one hundred a month, to learn the subject in six months and then to teach it. For obvious reasons I refrain from commenting on this suggestion. I am convinced that it will produce no satisfactory results.

I see no suggestion as to how examiners are to be provided for Palæographic researches; probably the teacher is to be the examiner, to which I cannot but object.

In the absence of text-books, teachers, and examiners the plan, if adopted, will, I feel sure, degenerate into, or from the beginning amount to, mere teaching of a few alphabets, with all of which one can be familiar in a fortnight On the other hand the *Bhasha parichchheda* is a very difficult text and requires many months' arduous study, and if option be given between old alphabets and the *Bhasha parichchheda*, ease-loving students will generally take up the former and thereby a most important work in the Sanskrit language will be neglected. Ostensibly the *Bhasha parichchheda* is a text-book on the Nyaya, but the terminology expounded in it crops up in all important Sanskrit works, and no one can properly understand them without knowing those technical terms. Thus for the sake of a few alphabets of no practical use for Sanskrit scholarship, the key to the philosophical writings of the Hindus is to be abjured. I cannot but protest against such a scheme.

(Sd.) RAJENDRA LALA MITRA.

I agree generally in the above opinion.

(Sd.) MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYRATNA.

TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE BISMARK is ill with a severe attack of rheumatism. The latest bulletins respecting his Excellency's condition state that the rheumatism is increasing.

NEWS has reached that a body of Annamite rebels have attacked and killed a French Captain and ten men at Tourane, one of the ports recently declared by the Annamite Government to be opened to the commerce of all nations by the Treaty of Hue. The rebels, who are increasing in numbers, are advancing from Tourane on Quinhon.

So Disestablishment of the Church of England is not the only Disestablishment Question that is agitating Great Britain, for other questions are coming to the fore. In the House of Commons on the 9th instant, Mr. Lewis L. Dillwyn, Member for Swansea, moved a resolution affirming that the continuance of the Established Church in Wales, is an anomaly and an injustice, which ought no longer to exist. In the discussion which followed, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt expressed his concurrence with the motion in the abstract, but said that the question was interwoven with that of the Disestablishment of the Church of England, and could be dealt with separately. The House then divided on the motion, which was defeated by 12 votes, 241 voting for, and 221 against it. Here was another narrow escape only for the time being however, it is feared.

SIR West Ridgeway left Meshed on the 14th instant this morning to meet the Russian Commissioner at Maruchack and deliminate the boundary across the Murghab to the Oxus. The Commission probably breaks up in April and May, a part returning via Badakshan, Ghilgit, and Kashmir, and another part via Kabul and Peshawar.

THE House of Commons on the 8th read for the second time Mr. Trevelyan's Bill for improving the condition of the crofters and cotters in the Highlands of Scotland, and granting fixity of tenure and fair rent.

THE *Times*, in a leading article, announces that the army estimates only provide for a force of 8,000 men of British troops in Egypt.

IT is expected that Turkey will send an ultimatum to Greece calling on her to disarm. The Duke of Edinburgh commands the combined squadron at Suda Bay.

Lord Richard Grosvenor and Lord Kensington have been raised to the peerage. The new Peers are both former Liberal Whips. Lord Richard Grosvenor is the youngest son of the late Marquis of Westminster, and brother to the present Duke. He was Patronage Secretary to the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone's late administration. Lord Kensington is an Irish peer. In 1880 he was appointed Controller of the Queen's Household, and acted as second Whip during the late Parliament.

AHMED MOUKTAR Pacha and Sir H. D. Wolf have come to an agreement respecting the future garrison of Suakin, which is to take the place of the garrison now stationed there. It will consist of two newly formed Egyptian battalions, to which eleven British officers will be appointed. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that Sir. H. Drummond Wolff is instructed to propose that the Egyptian frontier shall not extend beyond Wady Halfa, and that the Egyptian troops shall replace the British troops there, who will withdraw to Lower Egypt as soon as practicable.

A FRESH difficulty however has arisen between Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Mouktar Pacha, the former insisting upon the appointment of Englishmen to the superior commands in the new Egyptian battalion which are being raised, whilst the latter insists upon the appointment of Mussalman officers.

THE POWERS are generally agreed as to the modifications to be made in the agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria on the Roumelian question. The programme of the Conference shows that the subjects for discussion will be simply confined to the ratification of the Turko-Bulgarian Convention as amended. A preliminary meeting of Ambassadors of the Great Powers was held at Constantinople on the 10th instant. Sir William White represented England.

THE Ambassadors have approved of the Roumelian agreement between the Porte and Prince Alexander, as amended.

GENERAL Prendergast left Tonghoo on the 9th for Zemethen *via* Ningyan with an escort of 100 men. As Zemethen is garrisoned by about 300 men, and surrounded by about 9,000 rebels including the Meinzine Prince with 3,000 men, it is believed that the General will have a fight on his way to Zemethen whence he returns to Tounghoo. Orders have been sent to fortify the place and not to move out to make attacks. When the General arrives, a column from Mandalay will co-operate. Severe fighting is expected shortly.

A FRIENDLY Tsawba has informed the British authorities on the Tonghoo frontier that the Burmese rebels are gathering together in the vicinity of Zemathen amounting to about 12,000. They intend marching on Mandalay. The numbers, perhaps, are exaggerated, but there is said to be little doubt that between Mandalay and Ningyan large rebel forces are collecting. Trade between Mandalay and Bhamo is reviving, and the steamers running between the two places find ample cargoes.

THE Government of India have postponed the application of the Income-Tax Act to British Burmah for one year. If this favour were shown to the Upper provinces, there would have been some show of reason in it, namely that the newly acquired country had not sufficiently settled down.

IN THE House of Lords, Lord Kimberley moved for a Select Commitee of both Houses to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. His Lordship said that Her Majesty's Government did not believe that the system of Government in India founded in 1858 had broken down, but was of opinion that some details must be susceptible of improvement. Events, he said, had shown that the Indian administration had worked well on the whole, and England might well be proud of the Indian Civil Service. The questions of the employment of the natives in the Civil Service, and of the age at which candidates should be admitted, would be amongst those for consideration by the Committee, whose report would lead to legislation. Lord Cranbrook, in the discussion which followed, said that the Conservatives would support the enquiry. The House agreed to the motion without a division. The Committee will be composed of ten Peers and twenty commoners. We shall anxiously look forward to know who these peers and commissioners will be, as much of the success of the committee will depend entirely on its constitution. The appointment of a committee in which both the Liberals and Conservatives concur is a sure indication that Parliament means to do justice to india. Yet some people are inclined to regard the Committee as a hollow unmeaning sham denigsed only to put the British public off guard about the momentous Irish question. We for ourselves have no reason to take a gloomy and despondent view like that as yet, as Indian problems are no less important than Irish ones.

ON THE 12th the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Dufferin has been instructed to inform the Indian Associations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which have been requesting for the appointment of a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee, for inquiring into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858, that her Majesty's Govenment, in conformity with precedent, had decided that a Parliamentary Committee would be the most effective; and added, that the Government had no intention of instituting an independent inquiry on the same subject in India. Thereupon, Sir Roper Lethbridge gave notice of an amendment declaring that, in the opinion of the House, no inquiry would be satisfactory without holding an independent local investigation of the working of the present Indian Administration.

SIR CHARLES Warren, now in command of the British Forces at Suakim, has been appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in place of Sir Edmund Henderson. The change we are afraid is the out come of the Enquiry about the late West and Riots and the inefficent police arrangements on the occasion.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily alloys the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes :—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laringeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :

1. Report of the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Island and the Penal Settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobars for 1884-85.
2. Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal for 1884-85.
3. Report on Public Instruction, Punjab 1884-85.
4. Review of the Agricultural and Revenue Reports, for 1884-85.
5. Report on the Sanitary Vaccination, Dispensary, and Jail for 1884.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 10*th March*, 1886.

Mr. G. R. Lyon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the Sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs,

The services of the Hon'ble A. P. MacDonnell, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Mr. Minden J. W. Augier is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Chandbally, in Balasore, *vice* Mr. E. J. B. Chapman.

Mr. Augier is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

The services of Colonel R. C. Money, a Deputy Commissioners of the first grade, on deputation, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

The services of Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The services of Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Mr. P. Nolan, Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, on special duty, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon'ble A. P. MacDonnell, or until further orders.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Bhagulpore.

Baboo Pran Krishna Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Nibarun Chunder Chuckerbutty is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Satkhira, Khoolna, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Pran Krishna Das, or until further order.

Moulvie Abdool Wassay Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 5th December 1885.

Advertisements.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room, in the Court House, on Saturday the 20th of March next, at the hour of 12 O'clock noon, pursuant to the decree and order of the said Court made in suit No 525 of 1884 (wherein Nayan Chund Chatterjee and others are plaintiffs and Madoosudun Paul and Gaddadhur Paul are defendants) and dated respectively the 12th of January and the second of December 1885 the following properties,

Lot No. 1—All that partly upper-roomed and partly lower roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 6 Cottas, be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 3 Coomartoly Street in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by the godown of Parbutty Charun Soor, on the east by the tenanted house of Khamamony Dassee, on the south by Coomartooly Street and on the west by the dwelling house of Issur Chundra Paul and Bepro Das Paul.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of tenanted land measuring about two Cottats and one Poah, be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 7 Coomartooly Street aforsaid and bounded on the north by the tenanted house of Noyan Chund Chatterjee, on the east by the tenanted house of the late Ramdhon Chowdhry, on the south by Coomartooly Street aforesaid and on the west by Madoosudun Paul's Lane.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, or at the Office of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the Plaintiffs at No. 5 Hastings Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

NOTIFICATION.

An examination of candidates to fill vacancies (present and future) in the staff of Extra Translators on the Court's establishment on the Appellate side, will be held at the High Court on Friday the 2nd April 1886, at 10 o'clock. A M:

Of the candidates who may pass in Urdu and Kythi-hindi two, of those who pass in Bengalee and Kythi-hindee two, of those who pass in Assamese and Bengalee one, and of those who pass in Uryah and Bengalee one, will be selected for appointment as probationers.

Forms of application for admission to the examination (in respect of which a fee of Rupees 10 will be charged) are obtainable, together with copies of the rules prescribing the texts for the examination, on application at the Office. The forms when duly filled up and accompanied by copies of certificates, will be received by the undersigned.

C. A. Wilkins,
Registrar.

High Court,
The 9th March 1886.

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.

THE

GRAND HORTICULTURAL FETE

IN AID OF

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERINS' FUND

WILL BE HELD

AT THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, ALIPORE.

ON

Saturday March 28th, 1886.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST POET, REGARDING HORTICULTURE SAYS:

This is an art

That doth mend nature, change it rather,

But the art itself is nature.

Englands greatest Philosopher says:

"A garden is the chiefest of human pleasures and without it palaces are but gross handiwork."

But not only Englishmen but every civilized nation throughout the world appreciate the benefits derived from horticulture and the sister sciences; and we feel assured that the inhabitants of this city will embrace the opportunity and turn out in thousands to witness the above Exhibition. Every endeavour is having made by the management to make the above Exhibition the largest and most attractive that has ever been held in India, literal prizes including several valuable silver medals will be awarded to the various classes of exhibitors and it is confidently anticipated that with the support already promised, and the assistance of all others interested in horticulture. It will be the means of bringing together the largest collection of floricultural products ever seen in this country.

Intending exhibitors should apply at once for schedule of Prizes and Rules.

THOS. COOK & SON.

10½, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Hony. Secy.
R. Barton Kist.

An influential body of gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE ZOO,

In Aid Of Lady Dufferin's fund.

DEAR SIR,

We would like to inform your numerous readers that a large portion of the Zoo will be reserved for the convenience of Native Ladies anxious to view the display of fireworks, &c., and that Miss Lipscombe, who has kindly promised to be in attendance, will gladly supply tickets to all who may require them.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obediently,
THOS. COOK & SON.

IN AID OF THE COUNTESS DUFFERINS' FUND.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, *Fireworks, Flower show*, Athletic Sports, Stalls and Art Intellectual Exhibition, being adventures which befel the Hon. Miss Impulsia Gushington on a tour in Egypt. Five Military Bands, Receptions by King Theebaw's Hairy Family at the Zoo. Saturday, 20th March. Admission Re. 1, including Tram fare; children free if Adult ticket is taken the day prior to the Entertainment. For Programme and Tickets apply to the Honorary Managers.

THOS. COOK & SON.

10½, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

The seventh annual meeting of the Sabitri Library will be held on the 21 st March at 5 P. M. at 18. Ukkur Datt's Lane. Babu Biresvar Pando will read a paper on "হিন্দু জাতির অবনতি" Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitter will preside. National songs will be sung. All are cordially invited.

GOBINDA LAL DUTT.
Secretary

WANTED.

For the Office of the Dehri workshops a Draftsman qualified in mechanical drawings, and plotting of surveys and capable of making free hand sketches of machinery. Salary Rs. 40 rising to 50.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 25th March 1886.

J. P. Coy.
Assistant Engineer.
Dehri W. Shops.
Xamania.
E. I. Ry.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUT

To Builders and others.

TABHE Commissioners are prepared to sell surplus hele Moulded Bricks and Soorkey at Kotrung at following rates for cash:—

1st Class Bricks, per 1,000	...Rs.	11 4
2nd Class do. do.	... „	7 4
3rd Class do. do.	... „	2 12
Soorkey, 1st class, per 100 maunds	... „	30 0
Do. 2nd class do.	... „	22 0

Delivery to be made on the ground, and the Bricks or Soorkey to be removed within 15 days.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Calcutta, 3rd March, 1886. 349

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of the 22 nd March next for the supply of 3 lacs of cubic feet of indigenous stone up to 31 st March 1887.

2. The stone is to be from Rajmehal hills and of the best quality, sample of which can be seen in the Municipal Depots, to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring 2 inches diameter, and to be delivered and stacked at Bag Bazar and Nimtollah Depots.

3. Each tender may be for 10,000 cubic feet or in multiples of that amount, and the rate per 100 cubic feet of broken stone delivered and stacked at the depots is to be stated in each tender, which must be accompanied by sample of stone in a sealed bag, and Rs. 5 per cent. as earnest money, which will be returned in case the tender is not accepted.

4. The parties whose tenders are accepted must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at their own expense.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
Supdt., Stores.

CALCUTTA, 27th February 1886. 351

In aid of the Countess Dufferin's Fund Thos. Cook and Son's Grand Entertainment, Fireworks Flower show, athletic sports, stalls and Art Intellectual Exhibition from a well-known publication edited by H. E. the Earl of Dufferin, 5 Military Bands Receptions by King Thebaw's Hairy Family at the Zoo, Saturday 20th March. Admission Re. 1 including Tram fare, children free if taken the day prior to the Entertainment for Programme and Tickets.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
10½, Old Court House Street
347 Calcutta.

DIABETES !!! DIABETES. !!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therepeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 17 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabetic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of it in high terms before the public. It entirely removes frequent emission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, loss of manhood, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine disappears in a week.

In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to.

DR. C. C GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.

Numerous testimonials in hand. 345

CORPORATIONOF THE TOWN OFCALCUTTA.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The Commissioners having resolved to dispose of the Kotrung Brick-fields notice is hereby given that Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. have been instructed to sell the said Brick-fields by public auction at 12 o'clock on the 3rd of April 1886 unless previously disposed of by private contract. The brick-fields include all the buildings, plant and implement to be found thereon. The large stock of bricks now on the ground belonging to the Corporation can be taken over by the purchaser at fair rates if desired by him, otherwise they will all be removed by the Corporation as speedily as practicable and nothing will be left on the ground after the 30th September next, unless with the consent of the purchaser and on such terms as he may agree to.

Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Engineer to the Corporation.

Calcutta, 27th February 1886. } ROBERT TURNBULL, *Secy. to the Corporation.* 337

WANTED an editor for a tri-weekly paper. Salary Rs. 250. apply with testimonials to L. care of this office.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited on piece work agreements for a large quantity of silt excavation in the Tidal Reaches Midnapore Canal from Uluberiah to Kantapookur which length will be closed for the purpose from the 15th February 86 for six weeks. Contractors will bring their own Tools and apply to Executive Engineer, Cossye Division Midnapore and Assistant Engineer Panskurah. 301

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে মেদনীপুর খালে উলুবেড়িয়া হইতে কাঁটাপুকুর পর্য্যন্ত টাইডেল রিচ সমূহের মাটী তোলার কার্য্য হইবে। তন্নিমিত্ত সন ১৮৮ সালের ১৫ই ফেব্রুয়ারি হইতে ৬ সপ্তাহ কাল খালের উক্ত অংশ বন্ধ থাকিবেক। উক্ত কার্য্য করিবার জন্য কনট্রাক্টারগণের টেণ্ডার আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। কনট্রাকটার গণকে স্বীয় প্রয়োজনীয় যন্ত্রাদি আনিতে হইবেক। মেদিনীপুরে কসাই ডিবিজনের একজিকউটিব ইঞ্জিনীয়ার অথবা পাঁসকুড়ার সহকারি ইঞ্জিনিয়রের নিকট আবেদন করিলে সকল সংবাদ পাওয়া যাইবে। 301a

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ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Sitee via Cossipore, Calcutta.

To effect a speedy clearance of the balance of my large and varied stock of more than ten thousand grafts of choice and imported roses of the best type, most of which are of latest introduction, I am now offering the same at a commission of 15 per cent. on orders received before 30th March next.

A grand and splendid collection of genuine mangoe grafts of upwards of 65 varieties, of rare qualities guaranteed true to the name.

First class Lichee grafts, including some varieties from Mozufferpore and Durbhanga and other fruit plants and seedlings, as well as numerous sorts of flower and ornamental foliaged plants, foreign and indigenous, always available for sale. Catalogues on application with one anna stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
309 *Proprietor.*

বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকালয়, ৩৭।১ কলুটোলা।

রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক, নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বাসনাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে খোড়র গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর করত্রফ্থ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, শুভ্র, সুচিক্কণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, উদ্ভ্রান্তপ্রেম-প্রণেতা উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণেশমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গ মূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২, শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১, বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেশে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২, চারি জাতীয় পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীয় স্ত্রী। ৩৪ মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ।—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালায় এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথা উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন্য; এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে

সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পুরা মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল মা রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হয়েন। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না দ্বিতিয়বার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়া, কূপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজেষ্টরি ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

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৩৪।১ নং কলুটোলা ষ্ট্রীট। বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকবিক্রেতা।

326

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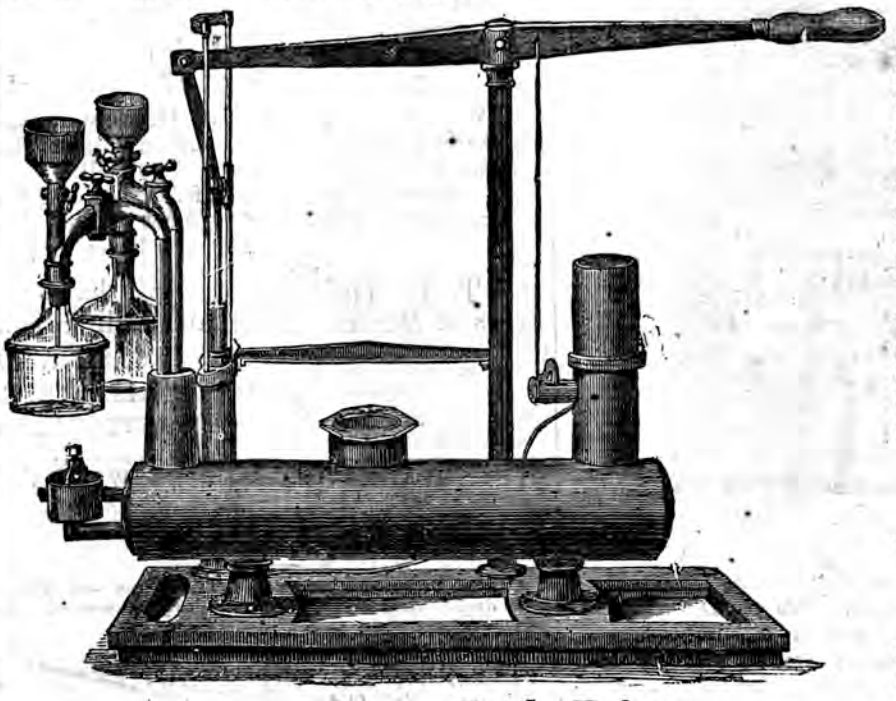
THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



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The Norman Electric Light Co. has at last succeeded in completely realizing this ideal of Electric Lighting and there is no doubt that this most important invention will bring about a complete revolution in all branches of lighting.

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Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

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Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

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Law Times, April 21, 1883.

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Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

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Calcutta Review, October 1882.

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Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

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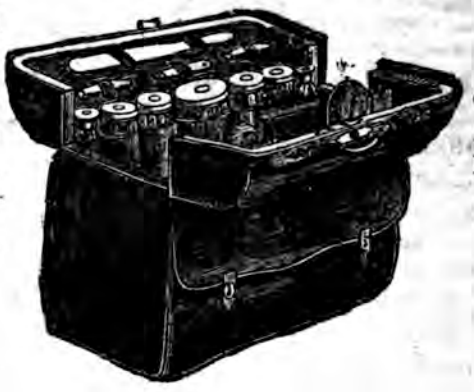

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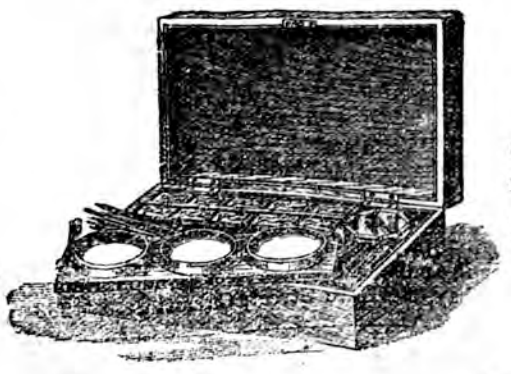

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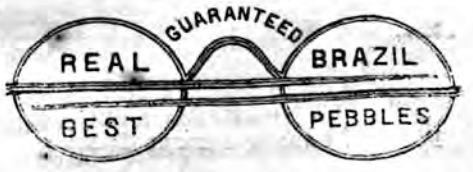

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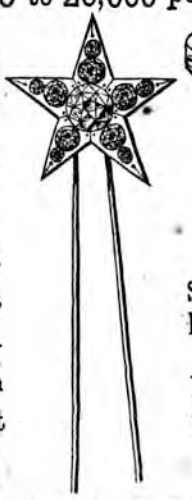

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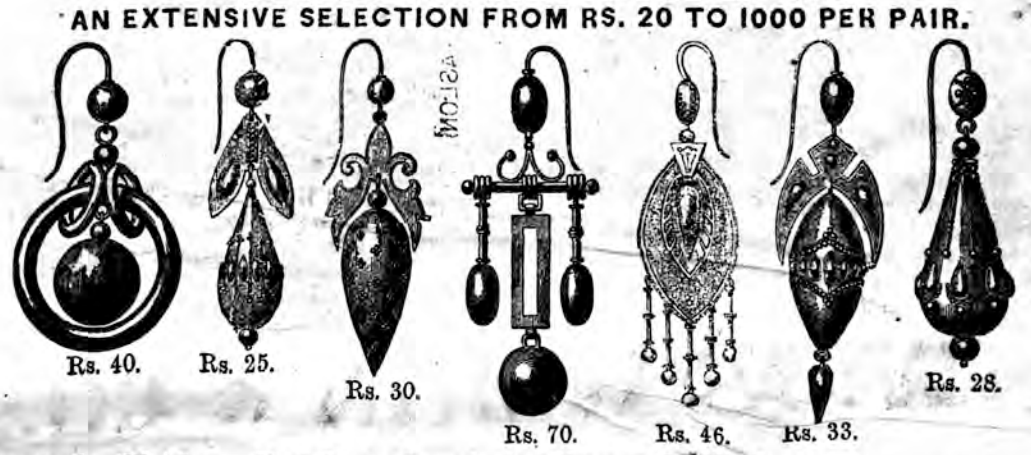

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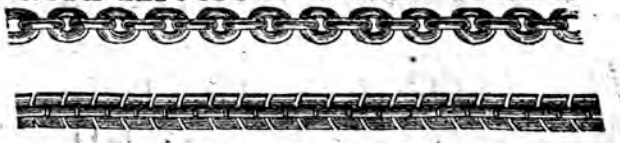

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